

WEEKLY EXAMINER
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THE ABERDEEN EXAMINER.

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EDITORIAL MATTER.

Friday, the first of April, was essentially a Mississippi day in the United States Senate; and all who read the speeches and debates on that occasion will have reason to rejoice that we are represented in that august body by two champions so worthy of the proud old battle-scarred Commonwealth, as L. Q. C. Lamar, and J. Z. George.

In the speech of Col. Lamar every Democratic Senator upon the floor, and the millions of Democrats who applaud the bold and constitutional stand that their representatives have taken and are so firmly holding, found their vindication. "It was the effort of a Statesman," said Farley of California, "and for the first time this session I have sat in my seat an attentive listener to a speech, from first to last, and this was the sentiment quite as emphatically expressed by all the Democrats who heard it, while the Republicans on the floor and in the galleries were evidently more disconcerted than they have been by any thing said or done since Congress assembled last December.

After he had concluded—exhausted as he always is, by that energetic and laborious style of speaking so familiar to his people—Hoar, and Hall and Dawes in swift succession took the floor. The first and last named were worried beyond measure by the Mississippi's claim to know the sentiments of their constituents better than they did themselves. The first pitched into Mississippi's so-called "reparation record," and the latter told a fearful tale of a Massachusetts man's woe, who had come down to Mississippi with his money 13 years ago, invested in a Cotton Factory and employed a multitude of hands, and whose factory had been burned and laborers murdered by Mississippi Democrats on account of the old man's political opinions; and that he had just passed mournfully through Washington on his way to his former home in the East.

It was evidently a lie out of whole cloth—Gen. George demanded the name of the "unfortunate," the town or county where the "outrage" occurred. The latter refused to give either—George returned again and again to the charge, pinning him down closer and closer every time, but still failing to obtain the name or locality. At last he forced the confession that it was a gin house that was burned, but nothing further would the sanctimonious slanderer give, and Gen. George concluded by denouncing the whole story as a malicious conception that must be attributed to the irritation of the man who dared to make so grave a charge against a people and a party in the Senate of the United States, and refused to give the time of his informant or that of the man who was alleged to have been wronged.

Great Democratic Victory in Chicago.

The most decided and square-toed political fight that has been made in any municipal election this year, was that in Chicago on the 5th inst. Carter Harrison, the Democratic nominee was not only opposed by the Republican candidate, Clark, but the opposition was reinforced by every element that could be brought or bulldozed to co-operate; while the Chicago Times, conjointly with the Tribune and Inter-Ocean, thundered in front, rear and flank of the Democratic phalanx, only to solidify it and add immensely to its zeal and dash.

The result was that Harrison received a vote of 35,297, to 27,734 for Clark; a majority of 7,563. The Democrats elected the remainder of the city officers by smaller majorities.

This victory seems to have come upon the Republicans like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. They can hardly comprehend or realize it, as it indicates the beginning of another "tidal wave" not likely to be again broken upon an October reef, for Indiana has become a November State.

The Ohio Elections.

The carrying of the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, by the Democrats on the 5th inst., is hardly of less importance as showing the wonderful vitality and power of recuperation of the grand old party, than were the victories in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago.

The Lively Corps in Nebraska.

Omaha, Nebraska, for the first time, we think, in its history, was swept by the Democrats at last week's election. This election in the order of a revolution, for it was held under new laws and embraced every elective office in the city, whereas, in most of the municipalities holding elections this month, at least half of the aldermen and members of the school boards, etc., held over.

Michigan Elections.

The tide is turning with a vim in the Republican State of Michigan; On the 5th inst, the Democrats carried the city elections in seven out of thirteen of the large towns of that State.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate resumed consideration of the pending business—the resolution for the election of Senators, a motion made by Mr. Sherman to go into executive session having been lost—yeas 28, nays 83.

Mr. Johnson took the floor. He quoted extracts from a Virginia newspaper, edited by Riddleberger, to prove that the Democracy of that gentleman and of his colleague (Mr. Mahone), and from Riddleberger's bill to show that the Republicans were now found supporting a man for office who had announced in that bill that the election of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments was equal in its terrible effect to the war itself.

He went on with some misanthropic into the question of the pending State of Virginia, concluding that his failure to pay the interest on that debt was not attributable to any desire to repudiate, but to the unfortunate circumstance of a financial panic, and that in that State immediately after the war.

Mr. Daves inquired whether the Senator agreed with his colleague in holding that West Virginia ought to pay part of that debt. Mr. Johnson replied that he agreed with his colleague, and with the Supreme Court of the United States, in holding that West Virginia should be responsible for its debt. Leaving the question of the debt, he inquired of Mr. Daves where and when, in Virginia, anybody had had to wade through blood to the ballot box, as had been stated by that Senator.

Mr. Daves stated that the Mississippi plan was the general term—specific names attached to the different Southern States. In Virginia it was called opposition to vigorous suffrage. Did the Senator want to say that nobody was hurt at Petersburg in a vain attempt to assert his right as a voter.

Mr. Johnson stated that the charge that there was any smothering of the Republican vote in Virginia was absolutely false. If any issue had been used in Virginia they had been used in his colleague's interest. Mr. Johnson continued, confuted his remarks to the local question, commenting on and repudiating the charge adopted in Virginia by the Funder Democrats. In conclusion, he said: Judging from the speeches of the Republicans and from articles in their journals the platform of the party was, first, a deluge of greenbacks; second, to place a clause in the constitution that no contract between individuals shall be enforced; third, to turn the law library in England, to repudiate.

The Missouri Flood.

YANKTON, D. T., April 5.—The water has risen to a point five feet higher than the rise of March 29. Lower Yankton is submerged to-day and the people have been removed to the upper portion of the city. Intelligence has been received to-day from Bonhomme that out of fourteen persons ten have been rescued alive and well. A family named Bates and one named Hadlamen are undoubtedly drowned. Seven other families are probably lost six miles the side of Green Island. The people have been removed to this place in boats and the village is completely washed away. Water and ice to the depth of twelve feet are across the village site. Ice probably choked up the channel of the river a short distance below Yankton turning the great volume of water across the lowlands on the Dakota side, and causing it to flow eastward thirty miles before it re-enters the old channel at Vermilion, a point on the river bank, which is reported carried away, with the loss of thirty lives; the report needs confirmation. The river at this point is about six miles in width; its surface is covered with broken ice. Farther east the water broadens to fifteen miles, retaining this width without exception for forty miles.—N. O. Democrat.

REPUBLICAN BULLDOZING.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Sherman's attempted reply to Bayard's speech of to-day fell far short of what was expected of him. The portion which attracted most attention was his enthusiastic embrace of Mahone as a champion of honest elections in the South, and the declaration that Mahone had planted himself squarely upon Republican principles, and that the party would cover him with its shield. Sherman appeared to think the Republicans and Republicans were now one party. "They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," he exclaimed in a loud tone, and asserted that as long as they adhere to the principle of a free vote and an honest count, the Republican party would stand by them.

The Democrats are gratified that they have forced Sherman, Hawley and Cameron to avow Mahone as one of their party, while he disavows and admits by silence that he has gone over irretrievably into the Republican ranks. Virginia Democrats say this will drive many Republicans from the Mahone standard, and facilitate a Democratic victory in the fall elections.

The situation in the Senate is, by their own admission, becoming daily more embarrassing to the Republicans. To-day they have again thrown out in debate incidental suggestions of compromises that would be acceptable, but Democrats turn deaf ears.

Outside of the Capital a kind of mild bulldozing is now being undertaken in the form of threats that if the Democrats resist a change of officers for two or three weeks longer, the President will call a spring session of Congress and thus end the trouble in which the administration and the Republican party finds itself on account of the senatorial deadlock. This is based upon the theory that the Democrats would not resist change of officers at the legislative session.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

St. Louis, April 6.—Complete returns of the election show that a most remarkable revolution has taken place in the Democratic party. Returns from all precincts give the following vote for Mayor: Wm. L. Ewing Republican, 25,000; Henry Overman Democrat, 11,000. Ewing's majority, 14,000. The remainder of the Republican ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 15,000 to 10,000. Six Republican members of the upper House of the Missouri Assembly receive majorities of from 4,500 to 3,000.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBIA, O., April 6.—Full returns show that the entire Democratic ticket, except street commissioner, was elected by majorities ranging from 900 down to 100. The Republican candidate for Mayor was defeated by a landslide. The victory was achieved by the people for alleged failure to enforce Sunday laws, and by the alien element for alleged failure to enforce certain promises made to them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Republican House passed today by a party vote, Senator Gordon, Democrat, moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the resolution should not be construed to interfere with the bargain made with Mahone, but it was defeated after considerable debate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Legislature adjourned at 1 o'clock this afternoon, having passed all necessary laws providing for the interest of the State debt.

CHARLOTTE, April 7.—At the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Bond ordered the continuance of all election cases until the April 18th term of court, and the witnesses, some 200 in number, being discharged on that date, defendants being continued in re-arrests. In announcing the order, Judge Bond said:

gentlemen of the bar, I do think that it is impossible for us to go on at the present court with the numerous criminal trials brought here. They are of great importance, but in this state and the country at large. This might not be tried before or with out through investigation previous to trial. The District Attorney who has investigated them has resigned; his resignation has been accepted and another is said to have been appointed in his place who has not been commissioned or sworn, and who necessarily has not given attention to the cases. We are sitting here at a great expense to the United States and in the parties charged. The witnesses of the former are poor and have no money to pay costs and charges necessarily attendant upon a prolonged stay here in Charlotte. We have no marshals to put their per diem, and some to draw funds from Washington for that purpose. Under these circumstances we are unable to do but to discharge these cases until next term, and to continue the cases and re-arrests of the parties defendant.

AN OVERFLOW EXPECTED.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—There seems to be a general apprehension of an overflow of the Mississippi river, now only restrained by the snow. The snow still lies from fifteen to fifty feet deep, and as far south as Burlington, on the upper Mississippi, the snow is three to five feet deep. There has been no thawing, which usually comes in January, and somewhat decreases the volume of the spring floods. Consequently the river and thence down now will bring all this down with a rush. Should the Mississippi a Missouri flood, the great danger of their collection of snow and rain, which is more than likely, the volume of water flowing down the river will be simply enormous. This condition of affairs makes every one apprehensive of the lower lands which must be submerged by the water. The river has been rising slowly but surely to-day. It is twenty-five feet above low water and only six and one-half feet below the crest of the levee. The prevailing cold weather prevents a general thaw, but it is now likely to come all at once from the watersheds of the Mississippi and Missouri and melting snow banks between here and the lower Mississippi. There is unquestionably danger here, and more serious cause for alarm further south in the Mississippi bottoms of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Should the flood come, no doubt it will sweep all the cotton and sugar lands (the adjacent to the river) will be completely submerged, and the damage will reach into the millions. Planters in the lowlands along the river are making every effort to strengthen levees, and are making every effort to strengthen levees, and are making every effort to strengthen levees.

THE MAHONE MEN.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Both parties in the Senate to-day renewed the declaration of war to the end, and another contribution of speeches was placed on record. Morgan, of Alabama, one of the readiest and ablest of the Democrats, made a long speech, full of bright points and stinging sarcasm. Bayard discussed the question at issue from a high plane, and with his usual dignified earnestness. Sherman met him in the middle, replying substantially to the arguments which he had advanced the evening on Monday. Bayard's blundering and some good things in a frank, manly spirit, and Hawley came out squarely in favor of supporting Mahone as the leader of a band of independents, who are to break the solid South. Sherman, too, patted Mahone on the back and bid him Godspeed. Their compliments to Mahone drew from Beck another severe attack on Republican bargains with Mahone.

Certain Democrats are collecting some very evidence from Mahone's political record, to be produced at an opportune moment.

THE MISSOURI FLOOD.

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YORKSHIRE MAHONE ROW.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Hon. Daniel Webster, Voorhies and Hon. Wm. Mahone have met on the 2nd inst. at Bonhomme at Bladensburg or anywhere else. Last night and this morning rumors were rife that a challenge had been sent by the old line Virginia Democrats to Mahone, and that they were about to attempt the penetration of the state of the body, in violation of the statute of the District of Columbia in that case made and provided.

A STALWART TRIUMPH.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Before the caucus met this morning, a number of Republican Senators held a preliminary conference and went into the caucus feeling that the time had come to change the position the party had taken for so long. A session each day for the consideration of nominations, but in the caucus the stalwarts took hold with a strong hand, as they always do, and the voice of the conservatives was almost silenced. The stalwarts urged the importance of keeping faith with Mahone, who had fully and fearlessly shown his independence of the Democracy and has been savagely attacked by Hill and others. The Republicans owed it to themselves and to Mahone to stand by him in such a fight or to give up the control of the committee, which had been gained by his help. Besides, if the Republicans should now desert the Independents of the South, after having invited them for so many years to come out from the Democratic party, what could the Republicans expect but that the Independents would be overwhelmed by the Democrats. The subject was discussed at great length and in all its bearings.

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B. R. HOWARD
Aberdeen, Oct 10th

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